

# MCGILL 6 - QUEEN'S 1

## McGill Daily

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Price 2 cents

# Famous Biologist Here To Deliver Beatty Lectures

One of the leading biologists of modern times, Dr. Julian Huxley, F.R.S., has been invited to give the third series of the Sir Edward Beatty Memorial lectures.

For the past three years, McGill has been afforded the opportunity of inviting a distinguished scholar to visit and to discuss the problems of our generation. The lecturers of the previous two series were Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India, and Barbara Ward Jackson, the writer and economist.

These lectures were established by a generous gift from the late Dr. H. A. Beatty, in memory of his brother, Sir Edward Beatty, who was the Chancellor of McGill university from 1920 until his death in 1943.

### FAMOUS FAMILY

Dr. Huxley, a son of the late Leonard Huxley, and a descendant of the great T. H. Huxley is one of the leading biologists of modern times. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was in turn a Fellow of New College, Professor of Zoology at King's College London, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, Director of the London Zoological Gardens, and Director General of UNESCO from 1946-48. He is a noted lecturer who through his lectures and writings has done

much to advance popular knowledge of modern biological science.

### PROLIFIC AUTHOR

Dr. Huxley is a prolific author, having written over twenty books. His interests are extremely wide and many of his writings deal with the philosophy of science and the relation between modern science and ethics. Among his works are: "Essays of a Biologist", "Essays in Popular Science", "Religion Without Revelation", "Man and The Modern World", and "Evolution as a Process."

This year's lectures will be on the general theme of "Science and Philosophy", and Dr. Huxley will give three public lectures. The first "The Possibilities of Life" will be held Thursday, October 25th; the second, "The Possibilities of Mind" will be held Thursday,

November 1st; the third, "The Possibilities of Man", will be given Monday, November 5th.

### THURSDAY AT 8:30

The lectures will be given in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium at 8:30 p.m. and will be open free of charge to students as well as all interested members of the Montreal community.

### Editorial

## DUBIOUS PRIDE

M. Duplessis again refused a Federal plan designed to give financial aid to Universities. Although obscuring the issue by the usual smoke screen of muttered phrases about "provincial rights", "religious and national traditions" and "autonomy" the meaning of this move is clear. Education in Quebec is a political pawn, an advantage to be used or abused, an election gambit. At a time when the leading university in Canada is literally out begging on the streets for funds, one man, interpreting the letter rather than the spirit of the B.N.A. Act has been able to exercise a stranglehold upon the future of the whole country. As McGill gets poorer, its standards must necessarily drop. Out of date equipment, crowded labs, shortage of staff — all these problems already overwhelm McGill.

Perhaps Mr. Duplessis is trying to be honest in what he considers to be a legitimate attempt to protect the French-Canadian minority. The proponent of the scheme to give Federal aid to Universities, Mr. St. Laurent, is also a French Canadian who has been able to see that what benefits education benefits Canada and Canadians — French and British alike.

One man has put pride and provincial politics above the welfare very precious — academic freedom and independence. To many people outside Canada, McGill, an international university, stands as of the whole country. Quebec stands in danger of losing something a symbol of the best in Canadian higher education. If such an institution can be pushed about, and deprived of vital funds at the whim of a politician, then the whole concept of the function of a university as a servant only to the truth has been lost.

There has been some talk of McGill moving to Ste Anne de Bellevue. Moving the whole university a hundred miles west would put it into another atmosphere, one where academic freedom is still respected.

## worthy of note...

In a choice bit of advice to his students, President Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto said:

"If you choose to work, you will succeed; if you don't you will fail. If you neglect your work, you will dislike it; if you do it well, you will enjoy it. If you join little cliques you will be self-satisfied; if you make friends widely, you will be interesting. If you gossip, you will be slandered; if you mind your own business, you will be liked. If you act like

a boor, you will be despised; if you act like a human being, you will be respected. If you spurn wisdom, wise people will spurn you; if you seek wisdom, they will seek you. If you adopt a pose of boredom, you will be a bore; if you show vitality, you will be alive. If you spend your free time playing bridge, you will be a good bridge player; if you spend it in reading, discussing and thinking of things that matter, you will be an educated person."



THE AXE BITES DEEP. Such was the case Saturday afternoon at the Woodsmen's Competition, sponsored by M.O.C., and held at Forbes' Field. Teams from McGill, MacDonald, Laval, and St George Williams Colleges were entered in this annual event which included tree felling, log rolling, and buck sawing. In the intramural competition, Dentistry was the top faculty. On Saturday evening, a Square Dance was held in the Union.

Daily Photo by Geoff Leach



# Her s Arnold...



## Editorial

### Busy Weekend

University students in Europe enjoyed a busy weekend. In Poland, students paraded joyfully in the streets, cheering the election of the anti-Soviet Gomulka as party chief and demanding that the Communist party should "democratize" the army.

In Hungary, Budapest University students followed their successful campaign banning Russian as a compulsory language with a threat of student-strike unless the government meet their demands for better university conditions.

In Quebec, where the offer of a much needed sixteen million dollars was blocked, very little was heard from the university student. Many people felt that this was not a problem the student should poke his nose into.

We can not help but be struck by the lack of power and prestige of Canadian university students even as compared to students in communist countries. Can you imagine how foolish we would look to our fellow-Canadians if we suddenly petitioned the government to ban the H-Bomb tests or lower the income tax, yet these very same requests have been made by students of communist and non-communist European countries, and have been considered seriously for no other reason than they came from students.

Perhaps this lack of prestige underlines the real root of the educational problem. Somehow the notion has crept into our thinking that the function of the Canadian university is to produce good Canadians.

This notion is utterly false. A university exists merely to follow the truth, lead where it will. The truth follows no party line or religious dogma nor is it subservient to the laws of the land.

Until Americans accept the fact that the aims of the university rise above those enjoined by the "good citizen" the status of the student will be low, the status of the educator will be low and the standard of education will continue on its seemingly endless spiral downwards.

## Letters To The Editor

### Pro America

Dear Sir:

I should like to comment on your editorial of October 10 "America for Americans". This editorial consisted of a letter from Peter Pineo, your "correspondent at the University of Chicago", in which he discussed the latest amendment to the United States Information and Educational Act of 1948. Mr. Pineo on the basis of the word of the "man at the border" and "self-evidence" states that the amendment is designed "to make us dirty foreigners clear out of the American market for two years". Admittedly it is difficult at times to understand the mental processes of most of the members of the United States Congress. This fact, together with the hysterical lobbying in connection with some bills before Congress, presents difficulties in trying to interpret the true intentions of any bill which ultimately becomes law. The task of interpretation would be a formidable one for a trained Washington political correspondent; for an average citizen, whether he be a "man at the border" or a foreign visitor, it would be almost an impossibility. I suggest that there is another interpretation of this new amendment that is worth considering.

I have just returned from a two year stay at the R.B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine on the Exchange Visitor program. Although I was not affected by the new amendment, the administrative director did show me the literature he had received on the subject. My impression on reading this material was that the amendment was designed to get full value out of the program; i.e., that students would return to their own countries and put into effect some of the techniques and knowledge which they had gained during their stay in the States. This was also the interpretation made by the administrative director. During my stay I knew of several cases where foreign students refused to go home and managed to receive repeated extensions of stay at the request of institutions desiring their services. Actually, although Mr. Pineo did not mention it, the new amendment has a loop-hole for "essential workers". It seems to me that the amendment was designed to eliminate abuses of the true purpose of the Exchange Program.

### Grudge

Mr. Pineo seems to be arguing on the basis of a personal grudge. He rightly claims that in many disciplines the probability of positions being open in Canada for new graduates each year is slight and that the American market offers numerous possibilities for positions until such time as the Canadian market opens up. He sees himself in this unfortunate position within a few years and feels that the new amendment will cut off his entry into the United States. If Mr. Pineo's statements of purpose are true, namely that his stay in the States would be only temporary, then he surely would not require a permanent visa, the only type mentioned in the amendment. I shall be returning to the Jackson Laboratory during the summer months on the Exchange Program and do not expect any trouble since, being a Canadian citizen, I shall not require any visa, let alone a permanent one.

Some of these points may seem petty, but to believe that every move of the United States in the field of foreign relations must automatically be open to adverse criticism is dangerous and unreasonable. Before beginning Mr. Pineo's requested crusade, I suggest it might be wise to examine the Exchange Program and its amendments in order to determine its aims and accomplishments.

Yours Sincerely,  
James R. Miller,  
School of Graduate  
Studies & Research

### A Question of Attitude

Dear Sir:

I think that it is generally accepted that one of the sad aspects of the present condition of University life, is the apathetic attitude taken by the average student towards his campus activities. It is hardly necessary to point out that this attitude is not by any means restricted to college students, it is quite prevalent throughout the country with regard to our interest in current events which do not have an immediate effect on the trend of our every day living. Furthermore it is generally accepted that this situation is an unfortunate one.

However, the self-righteous attitude, recently displayed by the editorial staff in its almost daily chastising of our non-participation in the various events, or upon our poor behaviour when we do participate, is by no means solving the problem. It is merely arousing resentment in the minds of the readers. I would suggest that the editors adopt a more diplomatic and tolerant attitude in their analysis of the situation and subsequent comments.

Sam Borenstein,  
Eng. Phys. IV.

An American engineer was being shown through the Moscow subway by his official Red Army guide.

"This is a remarkably well-designed subway," he said, "but why aren't the trains running?"

Replied the Russian: "And what about the lynchings in the South?"

## ATTENTION

Oct. 22, 1956



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FEATURES: Ruthie Roskies and



# Federal University Grants Rejected Again

For the fifth consecutive year, Premier Duplessis emphatically rejected the proposal of federal grants to universities. His statement, "Trespassing means penetrations without permission on property that belongs to someone else", made at a press conference, clearly points out his opinion of the suggested proposal.

The proposal, made by Prime Minister St. Laurent, provided for federal grants to the National Conference of Canadian Universities, which would divide and distribute all the funds voted by parliament to assist universities.

Mr. Duplessis made several statements on the matter. He stated that Quebec's only reason for supporting Confederation was that it was given exclusive jurisdiction in matters of education. These grants, he felt, were indirect invasions of the Federal Government into matters which did not concern them. He also felt that the grants would not

only reach universities, but secondary institutions as well.

The Premier described Quebec schools as "indispensable fortresses" which concerned the religious and national traditions that Quebecers had the right to safeguard. He accused several persons in Ottawa of wanting the survival of the French culture to vanish. His firm belief was that many problems would be automatically solved if federal authorities stayed within their own sphere.

## CHARGES GARSON

The Premier also charged Justice Minister Stuart Garson of being a "centralizer who sincerely believes in centralization." He announced that Mr. Garson had recently pretended that there was nothing in the constitution which prevented the federal government "from intervening in the education field." The Premier pointed out that the Canadian constitution clearly stated that each province alone controlled matters in education.

Prime Minister St. Laurent was critical of the attitude taken by Quebec authorities, stating that it would be regrettable if the freedom of action of any university would become subjected to political control.

He pointed out that the offer was made to the National Conference of Canadian Universities and not to the Quebec premier. He felt that although Quebec had accepted Federal aid only once, "everyone knows that they would need it."

## TO OVERCOME OBJECTIONS

The Prime Minister revealed that the proposal to give grants to the conference was chiefly to overcome the objection that the federal government was interfering in provincial affairs. He felt that Quebec universities would like to accept this aid but would not do so merely because of the opposition of the Quebec premier.

The Prime Minister said that it "would be regrettable" if universities did not accept the

grants "because there are many young people who want to go out into active life with university training".

## STUDENT ACTION

This problem of aid to universities is of vital significance to students and the S.E.C. is actively considering whether there is scope for concerted action among student bodies in Quebec to voice views on the matter.

\* \* \*

## NCCU To Discuss Grants at Conference

The National Conference of Canadian Universities will be holding a conference on higher education from November 12 to 14 at Ottawa. At this conference the proposal on federal grants which is very much in the news will be considered.

The conference which has as its theme "The Crisis in Higher Educa-

tion in Canada" is subsidised by a \$25,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Problems to be discussed include: Greatly increased enrolments and wastage of students who fail to complete degrees; the problems of securing trained staff and paying competitive salaries; the responsibility of universities in training scientists and technologists and the financing of higher education.

## PICTURES NEEDED

Anyone having coloured pictures of last year's Winter Carnival, please get in touch with Paul Lowenstein or Sy Steinman at MA. 3168.

## Coming Events

Monday, October 22nd

**CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP:** First in series of campus concerts. Redpath Hall, 1-2 p.m. Beethoven Trio Opus 2. Dalmazy Quintet Opus 1. Sponsored by conservatory. Everyone Welcome.

**INTRAMURAL SPORTS COUNCIL:** Meeting at 1:15 p.m. in the M.V.S.A. office in R.V.C. for faculty representatives only.

**NEWMAN CLUB:** Second lecture in the Fall Lecture Series "The Principles of Philosophy," by Rev. L. Stanford, S.J. at 8 p.m. All welcome.

**PSYCHOLOGY CLUB:** The Opening meeting today from 1-2 p.m. in the Biology Building, Room 215. Film to be shown: "Crossroads of Life."

Tuesday, October 23rd.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS:** General meeting of all chemical engineers - 1:30 p.m. Room 104-P.E.C.

**CCP-SOCIAL DEMOCRATS:** General meeting. Between 1 and 2 p.m. in Union Workshop (basement). All interested students are urged to attend.

**MCGILL CHORAL SOCIETY:** Regular rehearsal. 5 p.m. at Divinity Hall.

**HELINIC CLUB:** General meeting of 7:30 p.m. in the Union. All members, and those interested, are urgently invited to attend.

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## DISCRIMINATION?



Photo by Ron Fleishman

The lady above was refused admission to the Pan-Hellenic Tea in the Union Ballroom last Thursday. Apparently a case of wolf in sheep's clothing.

## RED and WHITE REVUE

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## Professor Catlin Speaks To-night

Professor George A.G. Catlin, the Bronfman Professor of Political Science, will deliver a Lecture to-night at 8 p.m. in Moyse Hall. The topic for discussion is "Political Theory: What is it?"

Dr. Catlin, who received his Ph.D. from Cornell University, is well-known as a political theorist, philosopher, writer, and politician. As an author, Dr. Catlin has

an excellent reputation. His "Principles of Politics" and "The Science and Method of Politics" are widely read.

At the present, Dr. Catlin gives two courses at McGill — a general

introduction to Political Science and a more advanced course open to honours students only.

He has been described as one of the "founding fathers of the new approach to political theory".

## Mathematician Visits McGill

Professor D. B. Sears, head of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Capetown, in

South Africa, arrived in Montreal yesterday.

He is visiting McGill on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This grant enables him to visit various schools and colleges in the United States and Canada to observe their teaching of Mathematics. Before coming to McGill he visited M.I.T.

## DEBATING TRIALS TOMORROW

This year McGill debaters will be divided into four categories: Seniors, Intermediates, Juniors and Novices. The Seniors are recognized as the top debaters on campus. An Intermediate debater must have won a campus debating contest, or have debated in an intercollegiate debate. A Junior must have debated three times during his college career. A Novice

is a student with no previous debating experience.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Intermediate Trials will be held. All interested students should come to the Club Room in the Union, anytime between one and four o'clock on those days. Topics will be announced in THE DAILY. The judges will include professors Dudek and Vallillee.

## Students in Hungary Agitate for Reforms

SPECIAL BULLETIN

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 21. (UP) — Budapest university students today threatened street demonstration if authorities fail to meet their demands for better conditions within two weeks.

A student meeting at Budapest Technological University last night demanded:

1. A public trial for former defense minister Mihaly Farkas who was arrested earlier this month in the de-stalinization program.
2. Permission for students to travel abroad.
3. Restoration of autonomy to the university administration.
4. General improvement of school conditions.

Szabad Ifjúság, the communist Hungarian youth newspaper supported the students' demands but mildly objected to the threat of street demonstrations.

The government already has heeded student demands that compulsory Russian language courses be eliminated.



# The Party, Government, Law and Freedom

by Av Cohen

This is the fourth in a series of articles written by W.U.S. scholarship winner Avrum Cohen about his recent trip to Russia.

The Communist Party, to which only about 3% of the population of the U.S.S.R. belong, is the vanguard of the people, consisting of the most advanced of them. Its influence is found everywhere — its organization permeates government, industry, the police, trade unions, everything. We were corrected when we made a distinction between the Party and the people. There are no classes, and the Party is working for all of the people, even if they do not realize this at a particular moment.

The impression that we got was that the Party was in many ways a privileged sector of the people. It is difficult to know, however, whether advancement is a result or a prerequisite of membership in the Party. Probably it is both.

Time and time again it seemed to us that strings were being pulled for our benefit. On one occasion our bus driver almost ran down a policeman who was signalling to us to stop. Two policemen then began chasing us on motorcycles. For some time it looked as though our driver was intent on not allowing them to catch us. Finally, however, the policeman pulled up alongside the bus. A couple of words exchanged between one of our guides and one of the policemen was sufficient to send the latter on their way.

Nominations for official positions are the prerogative of various organizations, which agree on one name and one name only which is to appear on the "election" ballot. The Soviet voter may then vote for the person so nominated by dropping the ballot in the box without marking it in any way; or he may express his disapproval by crossing out the name. He may substitute another name for the one which he crosses out. Judges and jurors are similarly "elected".

You may criticize the details of administration; but you cannot attack the fundamentals of the regime. Criticism must be within the Communist framework. Informers are common. It is not rare to hear admonitions about microphones, etc. Some of the people who spoke to us in Czechoslovakia told us that they would report to the police that they conversed with strangers. Before Stalin's death they might not have spoken to us at all.

You cannot sue the State, although you may sue state enterprises. You are not to be imprisoned for longer than one month without a trial, except with the approval of the Attorney General. What recourse is available to you if you are imprisoned longer than the legal time? There is no need for a recourse, we were told, because you wouldn't be imprisoned longer than you should be. A judge of the regional court in Kiev could tell us nothing concerning prison administration, for that was not his field.

The republics making up the Union are called "autonomous". The Ukraine even has representation in the United Nations.

**Organization.** The words "autonomy" and "federation" suggest to us that these republics must have guaranteed spheres of power within the Union. This, however, is not the case; the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has, in a "federal" state, as much power to change the constitution or allocate powers and functions as the British Parliament in a unitary state.

Western concepts of freedom are considered invalid, for there can be no freedom or democracy where wealth is on the hands of a few. American democracy was ridiculed because "If the President votes one way, and the Cabinet votes another, the President wins", a complete misunderstanding of the executive role of the President and the merely advisory capacity of the American Cabinet.

Cohen in Kremlin

One of the "thrills" of our Soviet tour was a visit to the Kremlin and attendance at a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the highest legislative body.

The meeting was held in a palatial building. A special ticket is necessary to enter the Kremlin and this building. Our passports had to be shown as well.

Some 1400 members or deputies were sitting four to a bench, in six rows. The hall and visitors' balcony are immense. Facing the Deputies and the visitors are a statue of Lenin in an alcove and the Ministers and members of the Presidium. There is no division of government and opposition other than this.

Seeing the different dress, colour, and features of the deputies from the various republics, one gets some idea of the vastness of the U.S.S.R. and of the heterogeneity of its people. The same impression is left from a visit to the All-Union Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, where each republic has its own pavilion in its native style of architecture. Unity is no mean achievement.

Those facing the members arrived after the ordinary members were seated. All the "big shots" were there, including Bulganin, Khrushchev, etc. Everyone rose

## plight of the engineer

by Ruth Roskies

To know more and more about less and less, or less and less about more and more is one of the problems confronting the serious college student today. Anyone wishing to "use" his education in any practical sense must restrict himself exclusively to a certain field of study, without ever touching upon the possibilities of another subject. The problem of the engineer in the school society is perhaps the most acute manifestation of this problem, and it is probably a prediction of what will eventually happen in all other professions as well.

The doctor, dentist, or lawyer, no doubt that he is not a college-educated person either. The college education has always been associated with something much wider than preparation for a specific trade or profession. There is no degree of "knowledge for its own sake" in the engineering faculty, in spite of such ineffectual attempts as the compulsory study of English 100 and 100. Every engineer I have ever known has regarded these two as his "extra" courses, and has rarely taken them with the least amount of seriousness.

There is no doubt that the brain power necessary in the engineering profession is as great, if not greater than that required in medicine, law, etc.



"I wonder what the tensile strength is."

and applauded thunderously, and the incoming officials joined in the applause.

The meeting consisted of a one and one-quarter hour speech by Bulganin. Several times his words were met by applause. His main subject was an old-age pension scheme, which was to give increased benefits, especially to those receiving lower pensions. A draft bill had been put before the people some four months earlier, and their comments and criticism had been invited. On the whole, the reaction had been very favourable; but as there had been some suggestions made, Bulganin proposed that each House of the Supreme Soviet set up a committee to study these before the final decision is taken by the two Houses in joint session.

After the speech there was adjournment. In answer to my queries, our guides told me that the procedure of the Supreme Soviet did NOT include anything comparable to our question period or point of order.

Do they not see the value of an organized opposition, as watchdog, an alternative government? There is no need for an opposition we were told, because parties represent class interests, and in the Soviet Union there are no classes.

It would be folly to say that the engineer was unintelligent. And yet because of his specialized training, he is really no "better off", in terms of an education, than is the high school graduate who has entered a period of apprenticeship. The literature read by the average engineer consists of science fiction and murder mysteries. His knowledge is very often limited to his own profession, and sometimes to only a specific branch of it. This in spite of the fact that in Europe the engineering profession is still regarded as the "highest", and not only the "highest paid".

The problem is a serious one, not only because of the engineers in Canada, but because of the trend of all education to become applied and practical. It would not be surprising if the need for doctors became pressing, to see medical students being trained from first year college on. Similarly with lawyers, accountants (very close to it even now) and all other occupations.

Then let us say goodbye to education, and to knowledge. For after all, is there really any need for the arts or for pure science? And what is an Honours History student worth? Not \$100,000 certainly.

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# Psycho on Memorization

by Archibald W. Kushner B.A.H. P.Hd. F.I.R.C.

Within the past few years, there has been a trend among scientists to write more and more papers for scientific journals, and fewer and fewer books. While at first, everything worked well, it has now grown completely out of proportion. According to the latest U.N.E.S.C. survey, there are now over 36,000 different scientific journals published in the world, each of which comes out at least 3 times per year, and the majority of which come out 4-6 times per year. Granted that this rather large figure is the total number of all scientific journals, but there are not that many different fields to cut down the number that much. For example, IN NORTH AMERICA ALONE, there are between 80-100 issues of psychological journals printed each year. This makes it rather difficult for a psychologist to keep up with the latest developments in his field, as the above figure does not include journals published in Great Britain, the Soviet Union, or any other country where psychological research is carried on.

The following paper has been reprinted from AMAZING PSYCHOLOGY, a bimonthly journal, because the author feels that not enough psychologists have read it, and he wants to bring it to the attention of the McGill Psychology department where much research has been done on learning. Perhaps now, Dr. Kushner will get the attention he so richly deserves.

In the past few years, Psychology has been embroiled in a fierce controversy over the methods employed by the human body in the process of learning. In fact, Psychology has been flooded by various learning theories. The purpose of this paper is to put an end to all this nonsense by presenting once and for all the truth of this matter.

Before going any farther, some attention should be brought to the author of this paper. He has been working for five years on this subject, and in all that time, he has not gotten a government grant with which to do his research. Therefore, all he has been able to complete was the first part of his learning theory, the theory of memorization. Perhaps this will stir the government into coming through with a much needed sum of money to allow the author to enable Psychology to take a large step forward out of the morass of confusion and into the bright light of Truth.

## Storage

The first point to consider in the process of memorization is how the facts are stored in the brain. When one reads a book, or hears a lecture, the facts come streaming into the brain through either the eyes or the ears. They flow uninterrupted until they reach area 72 of the cortex where they are charged prior to storage. Perhaps some mention now should be made as to the method of charging. The charges are analogous to electrostatic charges, but not quite similar. There are only two types of electrostatic charges, positive and negative, and like charges repel one another and unlike charges attract one another. Fact charging is rather different. Each category of facts has a different charge, and like charges attract and unlike charges repel one another. However, this was just a little aside to make the whole process clearer. We left the facts at area 72 of the cortex just prior to the charging. Since this article is written for layman, the author shall not go into the process used, because the process is rather complicated. Just let it suffice to say that the process does take place, and one should not question it.

After the facts are separated into the different categories, and charged accordingly, they pass through onto the surface of the cortex, where they just lie there moving slowly and waiting for a lull in the swift rush of incoming facts. When the number of facts per minute drops to about three, a signal is sent from area 72 and the surface of the cortex begins to jiggle up and down. This adds a bit of speed to the slow motion of the charged facts on the surface of the cortex, and they begin to move around with greater and greater speed. Whenever two facts bearing the same charge (and therefore in the same category) come close to one another, they are pulled together by the charges which they bear, and attach themselves. Soon, all the facts in the different categories have formed long chains, each chain bearing only facts in one category, and there is a chain for every category. After the chains are formed, they move over to the storage area of

the cortex, and slowly sink beneath the surface until the topmost tip is one millimicron from the surface. This is the way the facts are stored until needed.

## Tentacles

Now we have come to the most important and interesting part of the whole theory — the question of how a stored fact is brought to the conscious when needed. The brain has a wonderfully simple device with which it takes care of this problem. In area 73 of the cortex, there is a clump of what have been termed (for want of a better and more scientific name) "mental tentacles". There is a tentacle for each category of facts, and the tentacle is charged accordingly. When a certain fact is desired, the conscious mind sends an impulse to area 73 which activates the required tentacle. The tentacle then swoops over the storage area, the tip reaches down one millimicron beneath the surface and attaches itself to the chain of facts, and pulls it out. Once the chain is completely out of the cortex, it is towed through the space between the surface of the cortex and the skull over to the soul, and the whole chain is rubbed against the soul. The noise caused by the friction of the facts against the soul is heard by the inner ear (a great big ear directly beneath the top of the skull) and transmitted to the conscious mind where the required fact can be known and used. After the chain of facts is rubbed against the soul, it is deposited back in the storage area until it is needed again. Thus the process continues.

## Tribulations of Genius

That is the way that one both memorizes and learns. Unfortunately, the research is terribly incomplete. That is not the fault of the author, but rather that of the government. How can a struggling young scientist be expected to continue or even start research if a sleeping government closes its eyes to true genius and does not open its purse string so valuable research can be done. Perhaps this paper will stir them into some much delayed action, and the author will be able to continue and finish his book, "The Theory of

## Folk Concert To Be Given In Gesu Hall

Montreal has long claimed a great heritage in its two languages. The songs of the French workers, protest songs of the English minstrels the foot-jogging of the violin player, game songs of of children; all these plus many more facets of Canadian culture will be on display for the public. Folkways Records are presenting the first in a series of programmes designed to give Canadians an understanding of their cultural heritage, Thursday, Oct. 25, at the Salle Gesu.

Featured during this evening will be such notables as folk-singers Alan Mills, Helene Baillargeon, Wade Hensworth, Art Samuels, Bob Hill, violinist Jean Carignan, Harmonica player Aldor Morin dancers from the Equipe Feux-Follets, plus 20 other singers, dancers and Musicians.

As with many concerts presented in Montreal, SCOPE has arranged for student reduced rates. Any student can get a \$2.00 ticket for \$1.25 by presenting his student identity card at the box office.

Learning and All That". This book will do something for psychology.

The author is greatly indebted to Dr. Tiger S. Lyon for his much needed help in thinking this weighty problem through.

## An Old Man on Ships

to L.D.

They have disappeared  
my ships  
into the sea  
not to be encompassed by bays

In the drought of my years  
I have watched them  
acquire new freight  
Now

tremors  
the salt  
in the wave  
they have caught  
the wind

and splinter through  
to new  
waters

George Ellenbogen

## At Redpath Hall

### Campus Concerts Open New Series

The first concert in the new series of musical programmes designed especially for student consumption will be held today at 1 p.m. in Redpath Hall.

This is the first of eight lunch-hour concerts to be produced by the Conservatorium of Music in their Campus Concerts series. Admission is free and while the series is intended primarily for students members of the public are invited to attend.

Today's programme will be given by a student chamber music ensemble and will feature works by Beethoven and Dohnanyi.

### The Rewards Of Study

I wanted to be smart.  
To have a terrific number of degrees;  
And so throughout my life  
I gathered L.L. and Ph.D's.  
But the only one result  
Of all those years of tension  
Was that on my final graduation  
I received my old age pension.  
Karl Waranica

## Cat Week

November 4-10

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Eat Where McGill Men

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# Hurricane Blows Over Gaels



## COLLEGE BALLADS

Queen's College colours we are smashing once again,  
Drag them through the dirt and grime and throw them down  
the drain,  
And yet another victory for the good-old-Red-and-White  
So there, six one, six one!

There was a rumbling in the Intercollegiate cellar last Saturday as the Redmen finally came alive in Kingston by beating the Golden Gaels 6-1. The result, coupled with Toronto's 21-19 win over Western, lifted the Red and White crew into a tie for third place in the loop standings with the Mustangs, one point back of the second place Gaels. Next week, on their home stamping grounds, the tribe get a chance to climb over Queen's into the runner up spot as they battle the Tricolour in the second game of the home and home series. If the Redmen play as they did last week we see no reason why next Monday morning shouldn't find them challenging Toronto for first place.

Paul Dingle, McGill's answer to Cleveland's Lou 'The Toe' Groza, proved to be the scoring hero in the McGillian initial victory of the season. The tall 195 pound end turned flying wing used his educated toe to advantage as he booted a pair of 27 yard field goals to account for all the Redmen scoring. Dingle, who hails from Winnipeg, is a third year law student in his third year with the football squad. Paul entered law after performing in gridiron and ice lanes for Loyola. He also is a defenceman on the hockey Redmen.

For the last two years Paul played both offensive and defensive end. This year he played entirely on the Redmen defensive squad; that is until Saturday's battle when Larry Sullivan inserted him into the offensive crew in the flying wing spot. The result, needless to say, was most pleasing as Paul turned in a splendid effort. Dingle preformed the kicking chores for the Redmen in his first season, both on place kicking and converts. Last season he was sidelined after two games with a broken ankle and Bob Holland took over the place kicking duties for the Red and White. During the winter Paul trades in his cleats for a pair of skates and lines up on the blueline with the hockey Redmen's defensive brigade.

Two other Winnipeg products also turned in fine games for the McGillians. Len Sigurdson came up with his best game of the year at a time when the Redmen needed it most. He went both ways in his tackle position. Leo Konyk, the other westerner, turned in a fine defensive game as he halted the Gael backs time after time with little or no gain on the play. The offensive power of the McGillians was very powerful, between the twenty-five yard lines. For some reason or other the tribe were able to move the ball at will around the centre field stripe, but as soon as they got near pay dirt, the offense bogged down. That has been the situation in each of the Redmen's last three games. The Redmen failed to score a touchdown against Western when they were in close and lost the game as a result. Against Toronto a crucial fumble on the one cost them the game. In the three games the Redmen have come up with a total of two majors, and neither one of them was an "honest" effort as they recovered a fumble for one and a blocked kick led to the other. Nevertheless they have been unable to put together a sustained drive for a touchdown. The net result leaves the Redmen as the lowest scoring team in the league. It is also obvious that if the Redmen don't score a few touchdowns against Queen's this Saturday, they will have their hands full trying to win as Queen's have the type of offensive power that is difficult to hold two games in a row.

Defensively the Redmen were terrific. The Gaels couldn't muster a prolonged drive at any time and only managed to get beyond the Redmen 35 twice, but both times they were stopped cold. In the second half, with the Redmen ahead by two points, the McGillians defence tightened up and Queen's completed only one pass, made two first downs and 30 yards rushing. Outstanding in a defensive role were John Tilley, Vaughn McVey, Bert Bertrand, Dave Hawley, John Larsen, Sam Yuska and Merv Shaw. The McGill pass defense also shone as Queen's were able to complete three passes all day. Johnny Bennett salted the game away with an interception in the dying minutes.

The Redmen came out of the game with a few injuries. Linemen Buster Brown and Ron Murphy suffered leg hurts in the first half and saw no action in the second. Backs Jimmy Grant, John Cronin and Rick Adrian also were on the limp after the game. The vicious McGill tackling put John Moschelle, the Queen's passer, out of the game in the second quarter. He was hit on a punt runback and landed head first on the McGill players bench.

Dick Carr put in his best performance of the year in the quarter-back slot and during the second half played on pass defence as well. Bob Holland was the squad's leading ground gainer as he rolled for 86 yards. Dave Hawley, Merdy Armstrong, and Rick Adrian did the bulk of the Redmen rushing along with Holland. John Cronin injured a leg early in the game and was used sparingly. Once again Carr turned to Sam Yuska for his passes as Johnny Bennett was covered well by the Queen's defenders. Yuska took two of three throws for 23 yards.

For the Gaels Jim Hughes, Ron Stewart and Al Kocman stood out.

## Dingle and Larsen Star As Redmen Down Queens

by Stu Smith

KINGSTON, Ont., October 20. — Hitherto unheralded Paul Dingle emerged as the 'man of the hour' today for the McGill Redmen as Sullivan's charges rolled to a 6-1 upset victory over Queen's University before some 8500 Gael fans. The victory kept alive McGill's championship hopes for the year.

Dingle, normally a reserve defensive end, was utilized yesterday in two roles during the game. He played flying wing and was used for place-kicking. It was in the latter capacity that he gained his 'hero' status as he made good on two field-goal attempts to account for all the McGill points. Both came after Redmen downfield marches had fizzled out.

Outstanding defensively throughout the game were linemen John Tilley and John Larsen, as well as Captain Vaughn McVey. This trio spent half of the afternoon in the Queen's backfield upsetting ball-carriers. Johnny Bennett shone in a defensive halfback position, especially in the tense second half.

The first quarter opened with Queen's carrying most of the play, paced by Stewart and Karl Quinn. The Gaels were forced to kick, however, from the Redmen 35-yard line, as the Montrealers' line tightened. Jocko Thompson's hoist was allowed to bounce into the end-zone where John Cronin took it, but Cronin was rouged by a horde of Kingston tacklers.



PAUL DINGLE

Play was even for the rest of the quarter. As soon as the second quarter was under way, the home team seemed to be about to unwind. The ball was on the Redmen 38, and it was first down for Queen's. At this point the McGill line came to the fore. Within three plays, the Gaels found themselves on their own 43-yard line, third down with 39 yards to go. They kicked, and it was now the Redmen's turn to move downfield.

Adrian and Holland carried the ball to the Queen's 48. From here, Carr heaved to Holland at the Gael's 27. The pigskin was moved to the 15 by Grant and Holland, but here a fumble halted the downfield progress of the McGill crew. On third down, with the ball on the 19, Sullivan sent Dingle into the fray, and the latter came through with a timely field goal.

Queen's charged downfield, and with a minute remaining, Jocko Thompson attempted a field goal, the ball scrimmaged from the 28. The kick was wide of the uprights and Jerry Anderson ran it to the five. The half ended with the

count reading 3-1 in favor of the Redmen.

Queen's kicked off to start the second half. Led by Armstrong and Adrian, McGill rolled over Queen's from their own 37 to the Gael's nine-yard line. Carr completed one pass in this march, and it was to Yuska for eleven yards. The Redmen attack stalled once again as Carr's third-down pass over-led Bennett in the end-zone.

McGill regained possession shortly thereafter, forcing Queen's to kick, and taking over on the Queen's 47. A pass to Yuska brought play to the 34. Here Dave Hawley peeled off ten yards after Armstrong picked up four, and the Redmen were again knocking on the door. They could gain nothing, however, in two tries, so Dingle was called on once again. The ball was twenty-seven yards out and at a very sharp angle, but Paul was equal to the occasion and the score was 6-1.

Queen's pressed hard for the winning touchdown, but inspired work by Tilley, Bennett, Larsen, and McVey, denied them their goal. In the fourth quarter, Hawley, Armstrong, and Holland comprised the McGill half-line. This trio continually fought their way through the desperate Queen's line to enable the Redmen to hold the ball as long as possible. Jocko Thompson reeled off one or two crucial seventy-yard punts for the Gaels, but, fine handling in the McGill backfield, notably by Cronin, minimized the Redmen losses.

For the remainder of the game Queen's quarter John Moschelle and fleet Ron Stewart tried desperately to turn the tide, but to no avail. Outstanding among the Redmen's key plays at this point was a pass interception by Johnny Bennett at the McGill 47. Bennett then ran the pigskin back to the hometowners' 28. Also noteworthy was a play by McGill kicker Jan Sandzelius, who picked up a bad snap at his own 35 on third down, ran into a horde of Queen's tacklers, and still managed to get away his punt, almost miraculously. Had he failed, the entire result of the game might very well have been changed.

As the gun ended the contest, bewildered Queen's fans were promising a different result for next Saturday, as they looked sadly at the scoreboard, and saw: Visitors 6; Queen's 1.

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# Co-eds Win Archery Title

## Indians Massacre Queens Inters 27-6

by IRVING FISH

A devastating Indian offensive, an impenetrable defense, and a fierce brawl highlighted Friday afternoon's football game between McGill Indians and Queens intermediates at Molson's Stadium. McGill trounced Queens 27-6 in the first game of the home and home series.

At the opening whistle, the Indians recovered a Queens fumble on Bill Martin's kickoff, at the Queens 40. Barrie went off tackle of the Queens 25. The Indians were stopped on two ground plays. Earle Blackadder's field goal attempt went wide, but Queens was rouged on the play and McGill led 1-0.

Fine defensive play, especially by Bill Martin, Rick Kalau, and Niel Sadler, and tremendous punting by Joe Irvin, kept the ball deep in the Queens half of the field and at the 14 minute mark linebacker Bill Max recovered a Queens fumble on the four yard line. Quarterback Bruce McGrath, with some excellent blocking from centre Wilf Lamb, went over on a quarterback sneak on the next play. Martin missed the convert and the score stood at 7-0.

Again McGill recovered the kickoff but this time they could not capitalise and Irvin was forced to kick to the Queens 18. A long pass tried by Queens quarterback Belloi, was intercepted by Earle Blackadder at mid-field. McGrath, Blackadder, and Irvin moved the ball to the Queens twenty in three plays. Barrie, on three successive plays over centre, brought the pigskin to the six. Blackadder went over standing up, on an end sweep. The convert attempt was missed and the Indians led 13-0. There was no more scoring in the first half.

Queens came back strongly in the third quarter and kept the ball in the McGill end of the field. At one point Queens were on the McGill five, but the Indian line made a successful goal-line stand. Queens kept the pressure on, however, and soon after recovered an Indian fumble on the McGill nine yard line. Two plays later, John Scoats, Queens most effective halfback, got Queens sole touchdown of the game. Redfern missed the convert. Score 13-6 in favor of McGill.

Queen's, fired up by their touchdown, began another strong offensive drive which was once again led by Scoats. But inside linebacker

Bill Max intercepted a Belloi pass and ran it back 20 yards to the Queens 41. Blackadder was stopped on a ground play, and a screen pass to Lawes was short of a first down. Joe Irving kicked to the end zone and a smashing tackle by Bill Max forced Queen's punt receiver Robertson to fumble. Campbell recovered in the zone for the touchdown. Bill Martin kicked the convert and the score read McGill 20 Queen's 6. Martin incidentally set a McGill record by scoring the first convert by a McGill player this year.

Queen's took to the air, but were soon stopped by an interception by Bill Diachun. With Diachun at quarterback, and Irvin running circles around the bewildered Queen's line, McGill brought the ball back to the 15. Diachun then threw a touchdown pass to Bob Tucker in the end zone. Martin missed the convert and the scoreboard read McGill 26 Queen's 6.

Queens, visualising defeat in the football game, tried fighting. Play after play was marked by skirmishes between the two clubs. The officials were finally forced to throw out Housego of Queens after he punched McGill defensive end, Leslie.

Except for a lot of fighting and a bit of football, nothing developed until the last play of the game, when a towering punt by Joe Irvin was good for a rouge in the final play of the game.

Final score: McGill Indians 27—Queens 6.

## Ruggermen Split

by Henry MINTZBERG

The McGill Rugger Team lost its first game of the season on Thursday but came back against the same team on Saturday to beat them six to three.

On Thursday night at the Stadium with four men injured including captain John Haly, McGill was decisively beaten by Westmount, 14-3. Jackson (a former McGillian) and Brennan each scored one try for Westmount in the first half but both converts were missed. A penalty kick early in the second half made the score 9-0 for Westmount. The most outstanding play in the game came when McGill's Stuart took the ball through half the Westmount team on a brilliant run and then passed to Khazzam who took the ball over for the try. The convert was missed. Late in the game Westmount scored and converted to make the final score—Westmount 14, McGill 3.

Aside from Stuart who played a brilliant game, Booth, Kinsey, Parsons, Sullivan, Cookson and Pickering played well for McGill.

On Saturday in Westmount Rugger Team 6-3. This was a great comeback after their thorough trouncing on Thursday.

## McGill Soccermen Defeat RMC Saturday

Well on their way to a first place finish in the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Invitational Conference, the McGill Soccermen defeated the College Militaire Royale on Saturday afternoon at St. Johns by a 3-1 count. This victory came on the heels of their first setback, as the Red and White lost to Harrington last Thursday evening in an exhibition match. The score in this encounter was 4-2.

The clash with R.M.C. was a close one, with McGill missing at least three fine scoring chances in the first fifteen minutes of play. Marksmen for the victors were Roberto Omana with two goals, and Barry McAdam with the other.

Against Harrington, the McGill team played very well, and it was only two defensive lapses which gave the local first division outfit its advantage on the score-sheet. Henry Neugebauer and Orpheus Vosniades shared the two McGill counters. Seco, the left winger, played his best game in a Red and White sweater during this game.

Frank Richmond, injured about ten days ago, is expected to report for practice today, and his return to the lineup is expected to add some punch to McGill's scoring attack. Thus far Coach Wilkinson has chosen to remain silent as to his team's chances for the Varsity series, but the week's end should tell the tale.

Two games are on tap for this week. On Wednesday Wilkinson's boys take on Sir George Williams in a match which will decide the winner of the invitational schedule, and then on Friday the Red and White will try to wipe their lone defeat off the records by meeting Harrington again.

Coach Wilkinson has asked all the members of the team to report for practice today at 5:30 p.m. on the Upper Field.

## Intramural Sports

### NOTICE

On Wednesday, October 24th at 5:00 P.M. in the lecture room of the gymnasium there will be a movie film showing on the National Gymnastics and United States Olympic Trials also the Canadian Championships.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Monday, October 22nd

12 NOON —  
Ct. 1 Moss-Solomon vs. Hok  
Ct. 2 MacLeod vs. Swales

Tuesday, October 23rd

12 NOON —  
Winner of Hok & Moss-Solomon vs. winner of Swales & MacLeod.

### TOUCH FOOTBALL

Monday, October 22nd

U.F.: Hardrocks vs. Chem. Eng. 5 (Cronin)  
Stad.: Arch. vs. Com. (Brown)  
L.C.: Dents vs. Houn' Dogs (Riddell)

Tuesday, October 23rd

U.F.: Steamroller vs. Med 2b (Cronin)  
Stad.: Missfits vs. Apes (Brown)  
L.C.: Scientists vs. Med. 2a (Riddell)

### GYMNASTIC

Gymnastic practices will be held every Monday and Wednesday from 5:00 to 7:00 P.M.

### TRACK NOTICE

All trackmen clean out their lockers and return all equipment immediately.

### HARRIER NOTICE

All students interested in running on the Harrier team please contact Mr. Anderson, office 1, in the gym immediately.

## Cope Stars In Day Meet

by Helen Gesser

The McGill Intercollegiate archery team took first, second and third places in the Columbian meet held at Kingston, Ontario on Saturday to win the Intercollegiate championship.

The colleges competing were McGill, University of Toronto, Ontario Agricultural College, Queens, MacMaster, University of Western Ontario. McGill placed first scoring 1936 points, Toronto lagged behind with 1447 points, and Ontario Agricultural College placed third with 1373 points.

The team was composed of Judy Bownan, Barbara Cope, Jeanette Schudt and Alice Yanosko. Barbara came first with 491 points, Jeanette tied for second place with 403 points, and Alice and Judy tied for third place with 401 points.

On the preceding Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Silver Arrow Tournament was held to

determine which girls were to go to Kingston.



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### IMPORTANT SWIMMING TEAM

There are still openings on the women's intercollegiate swimming team. Swimmers are needed for the breast-stroke, butterfly and back-stroke. You don't have to be a terrific swimmer. If interested please report to the pool any day at 4:45 P.M.



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To make sure the milk you drink is pure, many Canadian farmers and dairymen now use milk-handling and processing equipment made from stainless steel containing

about 8% nickel. The Inco nickel used to make stainless steel in Canada is mined, milled, smelted and refined here, and stays in Canada to help provide jobs for Canadians.

# This is how stainless steel made in Canada with INCO NICKEL helps bring you pure milk

### and makes jobs for Canadians

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All the stainless steel produced in Canada for this equipment is made with Inco nickel. Here's how this Inco nickel helps provide jobs for Canadians:

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smelted by Inco near Sudbury, Ontario. Final refining is done at Inco's plant in Port Colborne, Ontario.

2. Inco nickel is used in Canada for the manufacture of stainless steel.

3. This stainless steel is used by Canadian manufacturers in the production of milking machines, coolers and other equipment for handling and processing milk.

These steps in the manufacture of this equipment—from the ore to the finished product—require thousands of workmen. In this way, Inco nickel stays in Canada to help provide jobs for Canadians.



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